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Before the Federal Communications Commission Washington, D.C. 20554

In the Matter of:

THE TENNIS CHANNEL, INC.

MB Docket

No. 10-204

V.

COMCAST CABLE COMMUNICATIONS,) File No.

LLC

CSR-8285-P

Complaint Alleging Program

Carriage Discrimination

Friday,

April 29, 2011

Volume 6

Hearing Room TW-A363

445 12th Street, S.W.

Washington, D.C.

The above-entitled matter came on for hearing, pursuant to notice, at 9:30 a.m.

BEFORE:

THE HONORABLE JUDGE RICHARD L. SIPPEL Chief Administrative Law Judge

APPEARANCES

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9:32 a.m.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Good morning. This is our fifth day of testimonial hearings and we're going to have four witnesses today or make an effort to hear four witnesses today anyway. We'll have some percentage of four. And we're starting with Mr. Bond who had testified earlier in a case before. So I will ask Mr. Carroll to take it from there.

MR. CARROLL: Your Honor, you probably want to swear Mr. Bond to this proceeding.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Did I release you from the last one?

(Laughter.)

17 Please raise your right hand.

18 WHEREUPON,

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MADISON BOND

WAS CALLED FOR EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL ON

BEHALF OF COMCAST CABLE COMMUNICATIONS, LLC

AND, HAVING FIRST BEEN DULY SWORN, WAS

1 industry?

A I joined the cable industry in 1992. I initially went to work for a company called TCI. That company was acquired by AT&T Broadband. I worked for a few years for AT&T Broadband. In 2001, I left AT&T Broadband and joined the Yes Network which was a regional sports network in New York. I worked there through the end of 2002 and then I joined Comcast. My job at Comcast was Executive Vice President, Content Acquisition. I held that job until the end of last year and then joined NBC.

JUDGE SIPPEL: I'm going to ask you just to do me a favor. Would you go down that list again? You started at TCI. What year was that?

THE WITNESS: That was in 1992.

JUDGE SIPPEL: And what was your

position when you left TCI?

THE WITNESS: When I left TCI I

22 | was the Executive Vice President of

| | Page 1942 |
|----|------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | THE WITNESS: That's the Yankees |
| 2 | network, the regional sports network in New |
| 3 | York that carries the Yankees and the Mets. |
| 4 | JUDGE SIPPEL: What year was that? |
| 5 | THE WITNESS: That was in 2001. |
| 6 | JUDGE SIPPEL: 2001. And what was |
| 7 | your position there at the time that you left? |
| 8 | What position did you achieve there? |
| 9 | THE WITNESS: I was the Executive |
| 10 | Vice President of Distribution. |
| 11 | JUDGE SIPPEL: Okay. So you were |
| 12 | working for Mr. Steinbrenner? |
| 13 | THE WITNESS: Indirectly. |
| 14 | JUDGE SIPPEL: You don't look any |
| 15 | worse the wear for it. |
| 16 | (Laughter.) |
| 17 | And then after Yes Network? |
| 18 | THE WITNESS: Then I went to work |
| 19 | for Comcast. Comcast hired me from Yes |
| 20 | Network. And that was at the end of 2002. |

there you said was as -- go ahead, give it to

JUDGE SIPPEL: And the position

21

 $1 \quad \text{me.}$

THE WITNESS: Executive Vice

President of Content Acquisition.

JUDGE SIPPEL: I'm going to ask

you. Can you explain the difference between

Executive Vice President for Distribution and

-- well, Vice President of Distribution and

Vice President for Content Acquisition? I'm

going to ask you to explain it.

THE WITNESS: When I was at TCI, I was the head -- initially, I started out, I worked as a lawyer for TCI and over time I got promoted. And eventually, I was running the programming group which acquired all the content. I did all the programming deals with TCI. So I was essentially the chief buyer for TCI.

And then when it was acquired by -

JUDGE SIPPEL: Chief buyer of what, programming?

THE WITNESS: Programming, yes,

1 sir.

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2 JUDGE SIPPEL: Okay.

THE WITNESS: And then when I joined AT&T Broadband, through that acquisition, I held the same position. So my position did not change.

When I went to work for the Yes
Network, I essentially went over to the other
side of the table. Now I was the seller of
the Yes Network. I was in charge of getting
the Yes Network distributed on cable systems.
That network was a start-up network. It had
not existed previously, so my job in that case
was to get the Yes Network distributed
initially on cable systems in the New York
area. So I held that job for a little over a
year. And then Comcast asked me to come over
and join Comcast, essentially as the chief
buyer for Comcast.

JUDGE SIPPEL: So you were back to where you had been in a sense?

THE WITNESS: Exactly.

Page 1945 1 JUDGE SIPPEL: Okay. Thank you 2 for making that explanation. 3 THE WITNESS: You're welcome. 4 JUDGE SIPPEL: Okay. That's fine. 5 That explanation is fine. And now your 6 position is -- you were, well, 2002 until when 7 -- I guess to this year, you were in that 8 position? 9 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. 10 JUDGE SIPPEL: And then what 11 happened this year? 12 THE WITNESS: I went to work for 13 NBC and that's where I'm working right now. 14 JUDGE SIPPEL: What's your 15 position there? 16 THE WITNESS: I'm the Executive 17 Vice President of Distribution. So 18 essentially I'm now back on the other side of 19 the table. Now I'm selling. 20 responsibilities at NBC, I'm responsible for 21 distributing all of the NBC cable channels,

broadcast stations, other content.

| | | Page 1947 |
|----|-------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | А | No, I'm in New York now. |
| 2 | Q | So are you in the 30 Rock |
| 3 | building? | |
| 4 | А | Yes. |
| 5 | | JUDGE SIPPEL: That means |
| 6 | Rockefeller | Plaza? |
| 7 | | MR. CARROLL: Rockefeller Plaza, |
| 8 | yes. | |
| 9 | | BY MR. CARROLL: |
| 10 | Q | And are you now cheering for the |
| 11 | New York te | ams, sir, rather than the |
| 12 | Philadelphi | a teams? |
| 13 | А | I always was. |
| 14 | | JUDGE SIPPEL: That's too bad. |
| 15 | | (Laughter.) |
| 16 | | JUDGE SIPPEL: They got beat last |
| 17 | night you k | now. |
| 18 | | THE WITNESS: I didn't see. |
| 19 | | JUDGE SIPPEL: The Mets side. |
| 20 | | BY MR. CARROLL: |
| 21 | Q | Finally |
| 22 | | JUDGE SIPPEL: Well, thank you. |

| | Page 1948 |
|----|------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | (Laughter.) |
| 2 | JUDGE SIPPEL: A win is a win, you |
| 3 | , know. |
| 4 | (Laughter.) |
| 5 | BY MR. CARROLL: |
| 6 | Q Now I want to focus on, I take it, |
| 7 | a bit of a time line approach here, Mr. Bond. |
| 8 | I want to walk through some periods of time |
| 9 | and let me start in the mid-'90s period. |
| 10 | During the mid-'90s, that would have been when |
| 11 | you were at TCI, correct? |
| 12 | A Yes, sir. |
| 13 | Q And you would have been on the buy |
| 14 | side or the sell side for distribution at TCI? |
| 15 | A The buy side. |
| 16 | Q On the buy side. So you would |
| 17 | have been for TCI as a cable company in the |
| 18 | market then buying programming, buying channel |
| 19 | programming for distribution? |
| 20 | A Yes, on the TCI cable systems. |
| 21 | Q Now I want to focus on sports |
| 22 | tiers. Did the concept of a sports tier exist |

A Mid-2000.

Q Mid-2000. Was there any reason why it didn't exist earlier than that back in the 1990s? Had it just not been invented or was there some other reason it didn't work back then?

A Well, there were probably a number of reasons, chief among them was probably technical. At most, cable systems, the ability to create a tier and sell a tier separately of that kind was relatively difficult to do. Digital was really in its infancy at that point. And the systems just really weren't set up to sell a tier. There wasn't a ton of channel capacity at that time to create a tier to have a robust sports tier offering as well.

Q What were the various distribution options that existed in the industry back in the 1990s? That is, if I had a channel and I wanted to get it distributed, what types of distribution choices were there back then?

A There were basically three in the mid-'90s with respect to cable systems. There was what was known as the broadcast basic tier. That was a tier of service that by law was required to go to every customer and in most cases was comprised of the broadcast channels, maybe a few other channels, some guide channels or weather channels potentially.

The next -- so that tier was about 100 percent penetrated. The next tier was what was referred to as the basic or expanded basic tier. And that was really the tier where you had the core cable offerings.

That's what most people would have thought of as basic. That's where ESPN, USA Network, Discovery Network, A&E, networks such as that were.

In the mid-'90s, it began to be developed digital tiers, digital technology, and digital distribution technologies really came into being in the very early '90s with the launch of satellite and then cable systems

And so at that point in time you saw the development of what became known as the digital basic level of service. And some networks created packages of services for digital which were distributed by cable operators on this digital basic level of service.

Q And what was the market like back in the mid-'90s in terms of new channels?

Were there a lot of new channels being created and distributed or not? Could you describe that a little bit?

A There were a number of new channels that were created in the mid-'90s. There were a number of channels created in the mid-'90s that ended up achieving ubiquitous distribution. There were other channels that were launched in the mid-'90s that achieved very significant digital basic penetration across the universe. So there were many channels launched in the '90s.

Page 1954 1 Α Yes, and that list is not 2 exhausted. 3 How about Tennis Channel? Tennis Channel launched back in the mid-'90s? 4 5 Α No. 6 Did you hear anything about the 7 idea of The Tennis Channel back in the '90s? 8 Α No. 9 Any idea why not? Why was Tennis 10 Channel not on the radar screen back in the '90s? 11 12 Α I can't really tell. Perhaps it 13 was not a programming idea that anybody 14 thought had value back then or could gain 15 distribution. 16 You mentioned Golf and Versus. 17 Well, before I go to Golf and Versus, the list 18 of channels that you gave us as examples of 19 launches, were you involved in the '90s when 20 you were at TCI in buying that programming, 21 those various channels for distribution on

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TCI?

Page 1956 1 an existing -- was in existence when you moved 2 -- okay. What was the year OLN was launched, 3 roughly? 4 THE WITNESS: 1995. 5 JUDGE SIPPEL: Thank you. 6 it for me. Thank you. 7 BY MR. CARROLL: 8 That same question, following up 9 on His Honor's question, same question for Golf Channel. Do you remember when that was 10 launched? 11 12 Α Yes, I believe at the same time. 1995? 13 Q 14 Α Yes. 15 And TCI, which is a separate cable Q company entirely from Comcast, there was no 16 17 relationship between them back in the '90s, 18 right? 19 Α Yes, that's correct. 20 Q And did TCI agree to acquire The Golf Channel and OLN programming back in the 21 22 mid-'90s?

1 Α Yes, we did distribution deals 2 with those networks. 3 So you helped launch those on TCI back at the time? 4 5 Α Yes. 6 And when you did that back in the 7 '90s, why did you do that? Why did you decide to distribute Golf Channel and OLN? 8 9 As I said earlier, in the mid-10 '90s, there were a number of channels that got 11 launched and gained distribution as it 12 happened in the '80s as well. And as the 13 channel offering expanded over the '90s, we 14 were acquiring content in the ordinary course 15 of business, including those services. And we did deals for all the services on the list 16 17 that I gave you. 18 I gather --19

JUDGE SIPPEL: I am sorry. I think you glossed over something here. You were on the buy side then, right?

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THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.

Page 1958 1 JUDGE SIPPEL: So you bought OLN 2 for TCI and you bought Golf? 3 THE WITNESS: Yes. 4 JUDGE SIPPEL: And then would turn 5 around and distribute it? THE WITNESS: Correct. 6 7 JUDGE SIPPEL: Go ahead. THE WITNESS: To clarify the 8 9 terminology --10 JUDGE SIPPEL: Clarify it, please. 11 THE WITNESS: I wouldn't use the 12 word "bought." We didn't buy the program. We 13 licensed the network. 14 JUDGE SIPPEL: Okay. 15 THE WITNESS: So we would enter 16 into a deal called an affiliation agreement 17 and an affiliation agreement gave TCI the 18 right to distribute The Golf Channel and OLN 19 and ESPN2 and any of those channels on its 20 cable systems according to the terms. And 21 those affiliation agreements would set all the

requirements of the fees for the network and

the requirements of distribution and the package of rights. So to use the word "buy" is not probably quite accurate. It was more of a license. It was a license to distribute.

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JUDGE SIPPEL: I was actually just picking up on a term that you had used earlier and I'm not trying to get myself out of a box here, but I'm just trying to use some shorthand. But I appreciate that you corrected the record as you did because it's a very important concept you explained, I understand to be very, very important. And I know it to be very important.

Now my question is, however, was OLN, this is '95 now, OLN and Golf, were they networks, independent networks at that time, like The Tennis Channel?

THE WITNESS: No, they were owned by Comcast. I don't recall the exact ownership of Golf at the time. Comcast had an interest in Golf. OLN was formed as part of a joint venture with Cox, Comcast, and